



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

leaving this port on the Dominion Line steamship *Vancouver* for Halifax, and that I had reasons to believe that these emigrants were bound for points in the United States. The facts in the case in detail are as follows:

The *Vancouver* cleared from here for Halifax and Portland, Me. Her steerage passengers reached Liverpool upon the day of sailing. At the inspection I held up 44 Russian emigrants, booked for Portland, for disinfection. Whereupon the booking agents changed their port of debarkation to Halifax, and thus removed them from under my control. I am also informed that Russian emigrants in considerable numbers, bound for points in the United States, are being shipped via Halifax in order to avoid disinfection at the various ports of departure on this side. The British authorities do not require disinfection of the effects of any emigrants bound for Canada, and I would recommend that inspectors be stationed at the Canadian border, inasmuch as I believe that during the summer large numbers of emigrants, bound for points in the United States, will be shipped from here via Halifax and Quebec.

Twenty-one vessels cleared from this port during the week for the United States. Eight of these were cleared without inspection. The baggage of 88 Russian emigrants, bound for Portland, Me., via the Allen Line steamship *Numidian*, was disinfected and labeled.

The situation in regard to freight remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, February 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected and passed at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900. Wednesday, January 31, steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York, with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed, 1 steerage passenger and 2 pieces of large luggage, and Saturday, February 3, steamship *New York*, of the American Line, bound for New York, with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 198 steerage and 113 second cabin passengers and 88 pieces of large and 212 pieces of small luggage. Six steerage passengers were rejected, all for trachoma, and during the week I disinfected 14 pieces of large luggage, made up of old feathers and old bedding.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBODY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, February 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly abstract of bills of health. Bremen, and its vicinity, continue free from quaran-